At a large meeting of Southern members of both Houses of Congress, held at the Capitol on the evening of the 7th ultimo, the Hon. HOPKINS L. TURNEY, of Tennessee having been appointed Chairman at a pre-vious meeting, took the Chair; and, on motion of the Hon. DAVID HUBBARD, of Alabama, the Hon. WILLIAM J. ALSTON, of Alabama,

to mould the public opinion of all

lead at a bar which she knew had no juris-

liction over this particular subject. In this

means, political, diplomatic, and literary have been used to concentrate the public

in the United States, which seems to think

which are staked our property, our socia

organization, and our peace and safety

lesire to accomplish what are, with

truth than plausibility, called "reforms"-

all are offered to tempt them to press upo

those who are represented, and, in fact,

seem to be an easy prey to the spoiler. Our

equlity under the Constitution is, in effect.

lenied; our social institutions are derided

and contemned, and ourselves treated with

contumely and scorn through all the avennes

which have as yet been opened to the pub-

lic opinion of the world. That these

assaults should have had their effect is not

surprising, when we remember that, as yet,

we have offered no organized resistance to

them, and opposed but little, except the iso-

lated efforts of members of Congress, who

have occasionally raised their voices against

what they believe to be wrongs and injustice.

It is time that we should meet and main-

ain an issue, in which we find ourselves in-

volved by those who make war upon us in

regard to every interest that is peculiar to

is, and which is not enjoyed in common with them, however guarantied by solemn com-

pact, and no matter how vitally involving our

rosperity, happiness, and safety. It is time

hat we should take measures to defend our-

elves against assaults which can end in

nothing short of our destruction, if we oppose

no resistance to them. Owing to accidental

circumstances, and a want of knowledge of

he true condition of things in the Southern

States, the larger portion of the press and ol

the political literature of the world has been

directed against us. The moral power of

public opinion carries political strength along

with it, and if egainst us, we must wrestle

sustains it We believe-nay, we know, that

truth is with us, and therefore we should not

shrink from the contest. We have too much

staked upon it to shrink or to tremble-a

property interest, in all its forms, of incalcu-

tion, the equality, the liberty, nay, the exis-

tence of fourteen or fifteen States of the Con-

lederacy-all rest upon the result of the

struggle in which we are engaged. We

must maintain the equality of our political

position in the Union; we must maintain the

dignity and respectability of our social posi-

tion before the world; and must maintain

for the sake of the Union. We have great

interests exposed to the assaults, not only of

the world at large, but of those who, consti-

tuting a majority, wield the power of our own confederated States. We must defend

those interests by all legitimate means, or

make successful defence, we must unite with

each other upon one vital question, and make

the most of our political strength. We must

do more-we must go beyond our entrench-

ments, and meet even the more distant and

indirect, but by no means harmless assaults,

which are directed against us. We, too,

There is no paper at the Seat of Govern-

controlling object, but none which consider

the preservation of sixteen hundred millions

of property, the equality and liberty of lour-

teen or fifteen States, the protection of the

white man against Africon equality, as para-

mount over, or even equal to, the mainten-

interest not because he will certainly rule, or

perhaps ruin the South, but chiefly for the

tion, and her important rights and interests

are objects of continual assault from the ma-

nance of some political organization which is

else perish either in or without the effort.

nount and value; the social organiza-

in such an effort.

Was appointed Secretary.
Whereupon, the Hon. A. P. BUTLER, of South Carolina, from the committee appo ed at a preliminary meeting, reported an Ad dress to the Southern people, recommending the establishment, at Washington City, of a newspaper, to be devoted to the support and defence of Southern interests; which was read, and with some slight modifications.

The following resolution was offered the Hon. THOMAS L. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, and unanimously adopted by the

publishing the Address, be instructed to give with the names of the Senators and Representatives is Congress who concur in the proposition to establish the Southern Organ, as manifested by their subscriptions to the several copies of the plan in circulation, or who may hereafter authorise said committee to citude their names.

Maryland .- Senator: Thomas G. Pratt. Virginia .- Senators: R. M. T. Hunter, J. M. Mason. Representatives: J. A Seddon, Thos. H. Averett, Paulus Powell R. K. Meade, Alex. R. Holladay, Thos S. Bocock, H. A. Edmundson, Jeremiah

North Carolina .- Senator: Willie P. Mangum. Representatives: T. L. Clingman, A. W. Venable, W. S. Ashe.

South Carolina .- Senators: A. P. Bu ler, F. H. Elmore. Representatives: John McQueen, Joseph A. Woodward, Daniel Wallace, Wm. F. Colcock, James L. Orr. Armistead Burt, Isaac E. Holmes.

Georgia .- Senators: John McP. Berrier William C. Dawson. Representatives: Jo seph W. Jackson, Alex. H. Stephens, Robert Toombs, H. A. Haralson, Allen F.

Alabama .- Senator: Jeremiah Clemens Representatives: David Hubbard, F. W. Bowdon, S. W. Inge, W. J. Alston, S.

Mississippi .- Senator. Jefferson Davis Representatives: W. S. Featherston, Jacob Thompson, A. G. Brown, W. W. Mc-Willie

Louisiana .- Senators: S. U. Downs Pierre Soule. Representatives: J. H. Harmanson, Emile La Sere, Isaac E. Morse. Arkansas.—Senators: Solon Borland, W Sebastian. Representative: William R

Texas .- Representatives: Vol. E. How ard, D. S. Kaufman.

Missouri.-Senator: D. R. Atchisor Representative: James S. Green. Kentucky .- Representatives: R. H. Stan

ton, James L. Johnson. Tennessee .- Senator: Hopkins L. Tu ney. Representatives: James H. Thomas. Frederick P. Stanton, C. H. Williams, J

G. Harris, John H. Savage. Florida.—Senators: Jackson Morton, D L. Yulee. Representative: E. Carringto

And upon motion, the meeting adjourned HOPKINS L. TURNEY, Chairme

WM J. ALSTON, Secretary.

THE ADDRESS.

The committee to which was referred the duty of preparing an Address to the peo-ple of the slaveholding States upon the subject of a Southern Organ, to be estab-

FELLOW-CITIZENS: A number of Senators and Representatives in Congress from the Southern States of the Confederacy deeply impressed with a sense of the dangers which beset those States, have considered carefully our means of self-defence within the Union and the Constitution, and have come to the conclusion that it is highly important to establish in this city a paper, which without reference to political party, shall be devoted to the rights and interests of the South, so far as they are involved in the questions growing out of African slavery. To establish and maintain such a paper, your support is necessary, and accordingly address you on the subject.

In the contest now going on, the consti-tutional equality of fifteen States is put in question. Some sixteen hundred millions worth of negro property is involved directly, and indirectly, though not less surely, an incalculable amount of property in other forms. But to say this is to state less than half the doom that hangs over you. Your social forms and institutions-which separate the European and the African races into distinct classes, and assign to each a different sphere in society-are threatened with overthrow Whether the negro is to occupy the same social rank with the white man, and enjoy equally the rights, privileges, and immuni ties of citizenship—in short, all the honors and dignities of society—is a question of greater moment than any mere question of

Such is the contest now going on-a conpose experience. They reason upon an test in which public opinion, if not the pre-vailing, is destined to be a most prominent force; and yet, no organ of the un ited inter ests of those assailed has as yet been es- to the public mind; we, too, must tablished, nor does there exist any paper which can be the common medium for interchange of opinions amongst the South-ern States. Public opinion, as it has been formed and directed by the combined influence of interest and prejudice, is the force which has been most potent against us in the war now going on against the institution of negro slavery; and yet we have taken no effectual means to make and maintain that issue with it upon which our safety and perhaps our social existence depends. Whoever will look to the history of this question, and to the circumstances under which we are now placed, must see that our position is one of imminent danger, and one to be defended by all the means, moral and political, of which we can avail ourselves in the present emergency. The warfare against African slavery commenced, as is known, with Great Britain, who, after having contributed mainly to its establishment in the New World, devoted her most earnest efforts, for purposes not yet fully explained, to its abolition in America. How wisely this was done, so far as her own colmies were concerned, time has determined : and all comment upon this subject on our part would be entirely superfluous. If, however, her purpose was to reach and embarrass us on this subject, her efforts have assailants, and to paralyze all efforts at resistant been without success.

a common language, have made the English the Seat of Government, but thro literature ours to a great extent, and the efforts of the British Government and people each other, upon their own peculiar interspeak the English language, have not been vain or fruitless. On the contrary, they ests? So far from writing, or permitting anything to be written, which is calculated have been deeply felt wherever the Engto defend the rights of the South, or state its tish language is spoken; and the more efficient and dangerous, because, as yet, case, the papers here are engaged in lulling the South into a false security, and in man-ufacturing there an artificial public sentiment the South has taken no steps to appear and plead at the bar of the world, before which suitable for some Presidential platform she has been summoned, and by which she though at the expense of any and every inhas been tried already without a hearing terest you may possess, no matter how dear Secured by constitutional guaranties, and ndependent of all the world, so far as its

This state of things results from party ob domestic institutions were concerned, the South has reposed under the conciousness igations and a regard to party success. nent in consulting their own interests and the advancement of the party to which they are pledged. You cannot look to them we have been theoretically right, but practically we have made a great mistake. All els over interests that are repugnant to the feelings of the majority of the selfsustaining party.

opinion, not only of the world at large, but of our own country, against us; and resting upon the undoubted truth that our domestic In the Federal Legislature the South ha ome voice and some votes; but over the pubic press, as it now stands at the Seat of stitutions were the subjects of no Govern-Government, the North has a controlling innent but our own local Governments, and fluence. The press of this city takes tone from that of the North. Even our oncerned no one but ourselves, we have been passive under these assaults, until Southern press is subjected, more or less, to the same influence. Our public men, yes, our southern men, owe their public standing danger menaces us from every quarter. A great party has grown up, and is increasing and reputation too often to the commendation a duty they owe to earth and heaven to and praise of the Northern press. Southern newspapers republish from their respective make war on a domestic institution upon party organs in this city, and in so do ing, reproduce—unconscious, doubtless, in most instances, of the wrong they do—the Sectional feelings have been invoked, and those who wield the power of this Govern-ment have been tempted almost, if not quite, northern opinion in regard to public men and measures. How dangerous such a state of things must be to the fidelity of your rebeyond their power of resistance, to wage a war against our property, our rights, and our social system, which, if successfully prosecuted, must end in our destruction. presentatives it is needless to say! are but men, and it would be unwise to suppose that they are beyond the reach-of temp-Every inducement—the love of power, the

ations which influence the rest of manking Fellow-citizens, it rests with ourselves to alter this state of things, so far as the South is concerned. We have vast interests, which we are bound, by many considerations, to defend with all the moral and political means n our power. One of the first steps to this great end is to establish a Southern Organ here, a paper through which we may comwith one another and the world at large. We do not propose to meddle with political parties as they now exist: we wish to enlist every southern man in a southern cause, and in defence of southern rights, be he Whig or be he Democrat. We do not propose to disturb him, or to shake him in is party relations. All that we ask is, that he shall consider the constitutional rights of the South, which are involved in the great abolition movement, as paramount to all party and all other political considerations. And surely the time has come when all southern men should unite for the purpose of self-defence. Our relative power in the every census; the dangers which menace us are daily becoming greater; and, the chief in strument in the assaults upon us is the public press, ever which, owing to our supineness, the North exercises a controlling influence. far as the South is concerned, we can change and reverse this state of things. It is not to be horne, that public sentiment at the South should be stifled or controlled by the party press.

Let us have a press of our own, as the North has, both here and at home -- a press which shall be devoted to Southern rights with it or fall. If, as we firmly believe, truth and animated by Southern feeling; which is with us, there is nothing to discourage us shall look not to the North but the South for The eventual strength of an opinion is to our share of power in Federal Legislation, let be measured, not by the number who may us also claim our share of influence in the every Southern town and county, so as t send this paper into every house in the land. Let us take, too, all the means necessary t maintain the paper by subscription, so as to ncrease its circulation, and promte the spread of knowledge and truth. Let every portion of the South furnish its full quota of alent and money to sustain a paper which ought to be supported by all, because it will be devoted to the interest of every Southern man. It will be the earnest effort of the committee who are charged with these arrangements, to procure editors of high talent our united efforts can protect them; and, if possible, we must effect all this within the pale of the Union sould be provided by the sould be provided by the sould be pale of the Union sould be provided by the sould be pale of the Union sould be provided by the sould be and standing; and they will also see that the pale of the Union, and by means known to justified in calling upon you, the people of the Constitution. The union of the South the Southern States—to make the necessary the Southern States-to make the necessary upon these vital interests is necessary, not efforts to establish and maintain the propose only for the sake of the South, but perhaps paper.

A. P. BUTLER, JACKSON MORTON, R. TOOMBS, J. THOMPSON.

CAPT. TATTNALL AND THE CUBAN EX-PEDITION .- We have already informed our eaders of the arrival, in this city, Wednesday evening, of Capt. Tattnall, of the U. S. frigate Saranac. He left the following (yesterday) morning by the Rail-road for Macon, where, we regret to learn, his eldest son, a passed midshipman, is lying danger-ously ill. He will return in a few days, or his way back to Norfolk, where the Saranac s now lying.

can appeal to public opinion. Our assailants act upon theory, to their theory we can op-It gives us pleasure to state, upon the best authority, that the conduct of Captain imaginary state of things to, this we may oppose truth and actual knowledge. To do this, however, we too must open up avenues Tattnall, in connection with the Cuban invasion, has been warmly approved by the Gov-ernment at Washington. Not only the Navy and State Departments unite in expressing their approbation, but the Presiorgan through which we can appeal to the world, and commune with each other. The dent himself, in a personal interview, rewant of such an organ, heretolore, has been perhaps one of the leading causes of our premarked that he felt great satisfaction at the manner in which he disposed of the difficulties springing out of the invasion. These difficulties were of so delicate a nature, that ment through which we can hear or be heard fairly and truly by the country. There is a despatching a special agent to Havana to fairly and truly by the country. There is a paper here which makes the abolition of slaadjust them. As a further proof of the feelings of the Government, it gives us pleasure very its main and paramount end. There are other papers here which make the mainto add, in this connection, that one of Capt. Tattnall's sons, since his return from Cuba tenance of political parties their supreme and

has been appointed Purser in the Navy.
We have made this statement, not only because of the interest which we, in comnon with all oth r Georgians, feel in the fame of Capt. Tattnall as a native of this city and State, but in consequence of the in-jurious statements of Washington letterbeen disapproved by the Government.Nothing could be further from the truth than reason that he will possess and bestow office and spoils. The South has a peculiar posithese statements .- Savannah Republican,

> CHOLERA AT ST. LOUIS .- During the week ending the 16th inst., there we deaths from cholera at St. Louis.

21st. inst.

The Hon. John Dotton, late of the Par barrass us on this subject, her efforts have assailants, and to paralyze all efforts at resistish of Plaqumine, La., died recently at Mon-

FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1850

The debate in the Senate yesterday was highly exciting and interesting, and protracted till a late hour, when an adjournment was moved and carried previous to a vote having been taken on the pending

Mr. Webster led off in one of his able arnents in reply to the positions assumed by Mr. Soule. The principal points to which he directed his attention, were those relatin to the boundary, the eminent domain, and the impropriety of subdividing the State of California. In the course of his speech he laid much stress on the inutility of insisting on the division of California, because only 5,000 square miles of available territory would be secured by running the line proposed by Mr. Soule.

the same reasoning applies with greater force on the other side? If the matter in dispute be really so trifling, why will not those so anxious for adjustment concede what they consider so small a point? planation as to his own position, giving beas corpus and jury trial are solemnly guarhis own views in detail, and quoting largely anteed by the Constitution. These guaranfrom Mr. Calhoun's speeches, to sustain him in the position assumed. He expressed his intention of voting for the Missouri Compro-

mise line, if it was pressed, but declared his

Has it never occurred to Mr. Webster that

preference for "the Adjustment." Mr. BARNWELL, the new Senator South Carolina, was called up by Mr. FOOTE's exposition of the views of his pre decessor, and defined his position and that of the South with equal zeal and eloquence. Mr. BARNWELL is a very impressive and dignified speaker-clear and concise in his statement of facts, logical in his reasoningand very decided in the expression of hi opinions. He took strong Southern ground but expressed his willingness for the sake of concord to accept the Missouri Compromise

Mr. FOOTE again responded, respecting is construction of Mr. Calhoun's views, and reading additional extracts, calling upon the Senators from South Carolina to confirm or refute them. Mr. BUTLER made a brief reply, clearly drawing the distinction properly to be made between Mr. Calhoun's position, and that assumed by the Senator from Mississippi under shelter of his authority. In the course of his remarks having been interrupted by Mr. FOOTE, he made very good hit, referring to it as "a parenthetical episode-which neither retards nor advances a story."

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, also responde to his colleague with great force and fervor, reiterating his intention of resisting the adjustment, and insisting upon the Missouri line. He was very decided and earnest in the expression of his views, and most happy in his treatment of the whole subject. He took issue directly with his colleague, and insisted that the sentiment of their constitu also made the significant avowal that it had been in the power of the Southern opponents of the Compromise to have crushed it at any time they pleased-that they still possessed that power, and that it lingered on only by their sufferance. While the discussion was pending, the lateness of the hour induced the Senators to adjourn to dinner, in spite of the opposition of several Senators, who were irous of having a vote on the amendment.

Non-Intervention.

We publish to-day the speech of Mr WOODWARD, delivered some two years since. upon the relations between the United States and their Territorial Districts. It is directly pertinent to the questions now under hot discussion before the country, and is, per haps, better suited to the present hour, than to that of its delivery. Then, the Nicholson letter, was in its glory; people of the South ern States exulting in one construction of it, and the party in the North, in an opposit

By reading this speech it will be seen that, Mr. WOODWARD, at that early day, discovered the drift-and scope of the scheme of "non-intervention" as explained and professed by our Northern friends. He shows, that in their application of it, they sought to darken and hide a most palpabl and fundamental legal distinction; that the distinction between authority over the " question of slavery " and jurisdiction as to the "substance of slave property." They pretended, that if Congress could not take jurisdiction of the question of slavery in territory, it could not for that reason, passlaws for the protection of the rights of cititends on the contrary, that the more Congress cannot assume jurisdiction of the quesbound to pass all laws necessary for the protection of slave property; if it be true that the Constitution has guarantied the rights of to legislate for the Territorial Districts be in Congress. And he demonstrates, first, that Congress has authority, subject to the limiwriters to the effect that his conduct had tations of the Constitution, to legislate for to be found in the Constitution, the most

dated form of gov even though the consol ernment had been adopted, these persons guarantees, would have remained con nd would have stood beyond the reach of all authority less than the one competent to alter and amend the Constitution, to wit:-a National Corpention. He argues that the the districts, had the Federal Union been transformed into a nation, and all the States

We believe that history will bear him ou in the position, that those in the Convention who favored the plan of a consolidated government, did not aim at the abolition of any of the guarantees in favor of personal rights and private property; and if this be the fact, there is no possibility of meeting the argument of Mr. WOODWARD. But though it be not the fact, this general argument stands

The distinction taken by Mr. WOODWARD between jurisdiction over the "guarantee of in slave property, may at first blush seem a litt'e obscure : but it is a mere verbal similitude that perplexes somewhat the under-Mr. Foote followed with a personal ex- standing. Let us illustrate his idea. Hatees are not in favor of States, but persons and pass directly from the Constitution to the people as individuals. These guarantees are placed high upon the authority of Con gress. But the greater the pains the Constitution has taken to do this, the greater the weight of obligation on Congress to pass all laws necessary and proper to enforce them. Who will deny the correctness of this reasoning? And yet it has no other foundation than the principle of the distinction taken by Mr. WOODWARD.

Having pointed out the deceptive characer of "non-intervention," when coupled with a denial of this fundamental distinction Mr. WCCDWARD proceeds to expose its entire futility, when coupled with an affirmation of the validity of Mexican laws in the new territory. In this last connection, it amounts to nothing more than this: Let the Mexican laws alone-do not intervene against them. but leave themto intervene against the Southern slaveholder. Were a people ever before the dupes of such a mockery?

s Strip non-intervention of the sophistry that has been thrown around it, and the new fangled and false doctrines about " Mexican laws," gotten up expressly for the occasion. and the South is willing to stand by it, as

We take this occasion to refer to a speech delivered by Mr. Toombs, during the present session. Pursuing an original and independent course of reasoning, Mr. Toombs appears to us to have arrived at a conclusion very similar to, if not identical with, that of Mr. WOODWARD. We make but a single extract, which is in keeping with the entire speech:

"We hold it to be the duty of this Governmen to protect the persons and property of the citizens of the United States, wherever its flag floats, and corrollary from this principle, we affirm, as the territories of the United States, are common property of the people of the sevent states, we have a right to enter them with oocks and our herds, with our man servants and flur maid servants, and whatever else the laws of ony of the States of this Union declare to be prop

ony of the States of this Union declare to be proparty, and to receive full and ample protection from eur common Government until its authority is respectfully superseded by a State government. This is equity; this is what we call equality; and it is what you call equity and equality, but for your crusade against slavery.

"We do not demand, as is constantly alleged on this floor and elsewhere, that you shall establish slavery in the territories. We have endeavored to show you that there is no power to do so. Slavery is a "fixed fact," in your system. We ask protection against all hostile impediments to the introduction and peaceable enjoyment of all our property in the territories, whither these impediments arise from foreign lawe or from any pretended domestic authority, we hold it to be your duty to remove them. Foreign laws can only exist in acquired territory by our will, expressed or implied. It is a fraud on our rights to permit them to remain to our prejudice."

From this extract it will appear, that they greatly misconceive Mr. Toombs, who suppose him to have denied that negro slavery goes with the Constitution into the territories, and is there guaranteed. His position is, that although guaranteed in the territories, slave property cannot, any more than any other property, be securely enjoyed there, unless Congress shall enact suitable conservative laws; just as habeas corpus and ury trial, which it is not left with Congress ither to establish or abolish in the territoies, could not practically exist there, unless Congress, in obedience to the Constitution. hould provide for their enforcement and ex-

The Proceedings in New Mexico.

The Richmond Whig makes some stric tures on our remarks concerning Executive interference in New Mexico, and makes some material mistakes. The Whig thinks zens in slave property there. Mr. W. con- that we ought not to be astonished at the repetition in New Mexico of what had been done in California, not only by the orders of tion of slavery in a territory, the more it is the present Executive, but by those of Mr Polk to Governor Mason. Now, without inquiring into the correctness of the charge made against Mr. Polk, we beg to sugges citizens in such property, and the authority that we would not be at all more disposed t acquiesce in a wrong, because Mr. Polk committed it, than if done by General Ta.ylor And we must take the liberty of being astonished-not we hope "dismayed"-that these Districts; and second, that there are General Taylor should thus interfere by his military subordinates, by his orders, and by ample guarantees, for rights in slave prop- his advice, in a question committed by the Constitution exclusively to Congress; and And then these guarantees, he contends are that too, after coming into power on extreme absolute, and wholly independent of State professions of non-intervention with the durights or State sovereignty; that they pass ties of Congress, and protests against such directly, irrespective of the States, from the intervention on the part of Mr. Polk. The Constitution of the Union to all the people Whig will also indulge us in a little surprise

ing on the authority of Mr. Polk. The Whig tells us that the people of Ca ernia were not bound to follow the advice of General Taylor unless they thought prope and, therefore, no complaint of interfe can be made. Why, if the President were to advise the Supreme Court what to decide or when to act, that tribunal might follow the advice, or not, as it pleased; but, is that a defense in such a case? The Whig says

ndation, with no wish or authority to mnel, be tortured into dictation?" Sup pose the President were to recommend cer tain candidates to the people in the States for election to offices, State or Federal Suppose he were to nominate his successor would the Whig contend in such cases, as in the present, that " a simple recommendation, with no wish or authority to compel, cannot be tortured into dictation." Why, this is very poor Whig doctrine, or Democratic doctrine either; and its assertion is one slavery" and jurisdiction in relation to rights of the many melancholy proofs, daily presented, of the tendency to abandon consistency and the Constitution in support of party. The Whig goes so far as to compare the orders issued by the Executive to the civil and military governors of California and New Mexico, to the President's recommendation to Congress, which the Whig says are made by " virtue of his office." Now, we thought the President could do nothing by "virtue of his office." His recommendations are made by express authority of the Constitution, and in addition to them, he exercises. by the same instrument, another legislative power-the veto. The President might have recommended to Congress to co-operate with or invite the people of California and New Mexico to become States. He might have vetoed any bills passed in opposition to such policy. This would have been an appropriate and constitutional method of proceeding. But, instead of sending his re-

commendation to Congress, he sends it to

hose Territories. Instead of being debated

and decided in Congress, the plan is executed

by a military officer, in conjunction with the

inhabitants of Territories, one of which is

The Whig says the people of those Ter-

alien in language and opinion from ours.

ritories had a right, by treaty, to admission as States. Yes-but in the treaty the time of admission is expressly reserved for Congress to determine. . And the President well knew, as the Whiq does, that the terms of the treaty and the debates on it, indicate no desire or expectation of the admission of either Territory at this early date, but, or the contrary, are hostile to such a policy. So that this Executive interference is uncon stitutional-is an interference with the duties of Congress, and in opposition to its expressed opinions. It brings suddenly into debate questions which distract and may divide the Union, when there was no necessity for such discussion now, and might have been none hereafter. It enables or seeks to enable a newly acquired population, of alien language, customs, and opinions, to exercise a exclusive power) of determining for all tim the institutions of those two regions, than it could otherwise have done. It enables or seeks to enable one section of the Union to wrest from another its share of a vast Territory, belonging in common to both, when the same thing had been proposed by the Wilmot Proviso, and had been substantially crushed by the determined resistance of the

We have ascribed this disastrous policy to the President, as he alone is responsible But we must be permitted to say that we cannot believe that General Taylor has proposed or adopted this policy with a full view of its consequences. We cannot believe that a man born in Virginia, reared in Kentucky and resident of Louisiana, whose laurels were won in fields where mingled the blood of the sons of all these States, as well as of others could tarnish his fame, and incur the mos fatal of all curses—a mothers curse—the curse of Virginia, that must result from an attempt to exclude and degrade her sons the sons of the South, from the occupancy of a territory they had acquired-to exclude them on the ground they were less worthy than the Mexican occupants!

In a late debate in the House of Representatives, on the California bill, Mr. Morse of Louisiana, is thus reported:

"Mr. Morse did not want a complimentary vote. He desired something substantial. The Union was not worth a straw so long as a difference exists between the slaves of the South and the horses and carriages of the North, as property, He wanted no milk and water compromises."

Will Mr. Morse and his Southern friends consent to do away with the difference which allows a representation in the Federal Government, to the property of the South in its slaves while the horses and carriages of the North are unrepresented?

This difference does exist. The North will not be any the less well disposed toward the Union is the South is of opinion that this difference impairs its value.—New York Evening Post.

The South will agree to strike out th three-fifth clause from the Constitution for the South would then be entitled as the North is to a representation in proportion to popula-

As late as the year 1785, the afterwards some what celebrated John Newton, one of the mos pious divines in all England, the friend and con fident and companion of Cowper the poet, was he second officer in command of a slaver engaged n the traffic of flesh and blood between Africa and South Carolina. He afterwards quitted the rade, repented in dust and ashes-held on to th cash with the grip of a tiger-uttered loud prayers sung hymns of pure devotion, and pitied and lamented the sufferings of poor Africa! Of ourse he did;

" He shared in the plu But pitied the man!

And all of the original slave dealers in New England imitated his pious example.—Bost. Post.

noisy and ostentatious as some other se of the article found elsewhere but is quite as efficacious in its practical work-

Large donations may not be paraded in Southern prints as dedicated to charitable ses-nor the works of humanity trumpet-

ed to the world at large, but the work is done effectually and liberally nevertheless "There is no usurpation of civil power, for Of all classes who have a claim on the there is no compulsion. How can a simple sympathies and assistance of con one can prefer stronger ones than the whom Providence has visited with the loss of speech, of hearing, or of sight-bles

only fully to be appreciated by the co

lation of the condition to which their absent

There can be no spectacle more melancholy than to witness the dim gropings of an ntelligence thus cabined and confined by these barriers-no sight more cheering than to see these barriers broken down, and light let in through the agency of the remaining enses, under proper tuition. Institutions for the relief of these unfortunates are becoming every day more numerous throughout the ountry-and in the last Staunton (Va.) Spectator, is to be found a most interesting count of the ceremonies attendant on the enth commencement of the Virginia Instiution for the education of the Deal, Dumb. and Blind, on the 31st ult.

Eloquent addresses were delivered by II ouette Gray, Esq., and H. W. Sheffley. Esq. We append the report of the examin

The committee appointed to conduct the examination of the classes in the Virginia Institution for the education of the Deaf Mute and of the Blind, beg leave to offer the following report:

They attended the examination of the pupils in the Deaf Mute Department on Thursday, May 30th, and witnessed the most satisfactory evidences of great fidelity in the officers, and singularly accurate scholarship in the pupils. Classes in different stages, were examined in the various branches taught in this department—comprising exercises in the Sign language, Writing, Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, &c., all of which exhibited satisfactory evidences of thorough training and accurate attainments. Indeed, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to find a class, in outline Geography in any institution, of pupils pos-

The deaf to hear the Saviour's voice, On the 31st, we attended the examinationsses in the Department for the Blind. in sputable marks of improvement an cholarship, to specify would needlessly his report. Suffice it to say, that the Covere more than satisfied.

The exercises each day were enlivened with a

efrain from expressing their increased con this noble Institution. The thorough on, peculiarly fit qualifications of the two dis-nguished principals, and their able assistants and the exquisite neatness of the whole establishent, have forcibly impressed us, as fortune ent, have forcible in the second of the second of the second ent, have forcible in the second of the second of the second of the ent, have forcible in the second of the

F. BLANCHY, PIKE POWERS,
S. MATTHEWS, S. GAMBLE.
To the Board of Visiters of the Virginia Instition for the Education of the Deaf and Dunand of the Blind.

Virginia Agriculture.

We find the following spirited reply to the strictures of Mr. Greeley, on Virginia, in an editorial of the Richmond Republican. The writer, referring to the remarks commented on by us some days since, says: mented on by us some days since, says:

"Mr. Greeley passed through one of the most barren parts of Virginia. The agriculture of this State is generally rapidly improving. To judge a whole Commonwealth by proverbially barren mining regions, and to indulge such indiscriminate censure, reminds us of the tone in which foreign tourists speak of the petty ostentation, rich vulgarity, and utter want of good manners in New York. But, if all Virginia had been made as barren as these gold regions by slave labor, will any man in his senses contend that they can be improved by slave idleness? It may be that the South lacks some of the numerous appliances of iuxurious ease which abound in the North, but in all the solid comforts of life she is far her superior. Ellwood Fisher's pamphlet proved that point beyond controversy. The Northern leech presents a sleek and plump appearance because it

we know that there are weak